closely pursued by the owner of the watch. A young

A MISSISSIPPI STEAMER SUNK.

SIXTEEN LIVES KNOWN TO BE LOST.

THE YAZOO IN THE NIGHT STRIKES AN OBSTRUCTION

FILLS AND SINKS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4 .- News has been received

here that the steamboat Yazoo, hence last evening,

A Times-Democrat dispatch from Donaldsonville

says that this morning at 1 o'clock the steamboat

Yazoo when near Bonnet Carré struck an obstruc-

tion, supposed to be a log, and began to fill. She

was landed and a small line put out. The line

parted and the boat sank. The following persons

were picked up by the steamboat St. John from the

floating débris: J. B. Sullivan, captain; W. B. Foulk, first clerk; R. E. Cooley, pilot; "Bill" Cur-

tis, barkeeper; Alphonse, barber; Grant Miller,

third cook, and six roustabouts, and the following

passengers: Mrs. R. E. Cooley, Miss Daniels and J.

H. Richardson. It is hoped the remainder of the

crew and passengers went ashore while the line was

Later.-Captain Sullivan and the other persons

saved, whose names were given in The Times-Demo

crat dispatch, came to this city on the Jesse K. Bell.

The captain reports the following persons as known

to be lost: Lee Carper, second clerk; Christ Kerns,

first mate; John Franz, carpenter; "Dan" Light-

eight colored roustabouts; also the follow-

ing passengers: Mrs. Lewis, of Chicago;

colored woman, name unknown. The disaster oc-

curred at Gypsey Point, about twenty-live miles

above this city. The boat was heavily laden with miscellaneous freight, the value of which is not

sured for \$5,000 in the People's Insurance Company,

THE FLOODS IN THE WEST,

Sr. Louis, March 4.-The latest news from

the overflowed country along the Mississippi River is that what are known as the "sunk lands," in the St.

Francis River region, are entirely submerged, and that nearly as far down as Helena there are only a few places

above water. People are living in the upper stories

THE DIAMOND MINE DISASTER.

SAVED FROM A WRECKED BARK.

bark C. L. Taylor, lately reported capsized and aban

was found ten miles southwest of the western entrance of Barelay Sound, in a dangerous position for vessels

of Barelay Sound, in a dangerous position for vessels entering the straits. The boat containing the second mate and five of the crew of the bark, which was reported missing, has landed safely at Clayquot.

A BARKENTINE WEECKED.

ian barkentine Angela G. Carlo, master, crew and ten

persons from Carthegena, Spain, bound to Baltimore,

came ashore about 1 o'clock this morning. The crew

A QUARREL ENDING IN MURDER.

PROTEST BY FRENCH CANADIANS.

THE AUGUSTINIAN SOCIETY FAILURE.

LAWRENCE, Mass., March 4.-The Augus-

tinian Society's affairs were referred to in all the Catho

JOHN KELLY IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 4 .- John Kelly, of New-

York, lectured to-night at the Academy of Music to a large audience, for the benefit of the Young Catholics' Friend Society of this city. His subject was, "The

SAN FRANCISCO CITY ELECTION.

from the Register's Office in regard to the city election

favor of the adoption of the new charter at 87. It is thought that the official canvass will not materially alter these figures. The vote was very light.

IN FINANCIAL DIFFICULTY.

Boston, March 4 .- The Union Elastic Goods

DEATH RESULTING FROM AN ASSAULT.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.-Ah You, a young

Chinaman who was assaulted on Washington's Birthday,

died this evening. His three assailants, who attacked him without provocation, were arrested at the time and are now in custody.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

of New-Orleans, and the Eureka, of Cincunati.

The boat was valued at \$7,500, and is in-

were lost.

being made fast.

GENERALWASHINGTONNEWS

LAST HOURS OF THE XLVIITH CONGRESS. THE GENERAL DEFICIENCY AND SUNDRY CIVIL AP-PROPRIATION BILLS PASSED-SCENES AND IN-CIDENTS IN BOTH HOUSES-MR. KEIFER PRO-VIDES FOR A RELATIVE-THE TARIFF ACT.

The Houses of Congress adjourned without day at noon of yesterday. The only important legislation of the final sitting was the passage of two appropriation bills-tue General Deficiency and the Sundry Civil. An attempt was made in the House to bring up the Bonded Whiskey bill, but it was defeated. The House also refused to do justice to Lee, who contested the seat occupied by Richardson from South Carolina. Opposition was made in the House to the usual resolution of compliment for the Speaker. The usual crowds witnessed the closing scenes in both houses. Speaker Keifer procured the resignation of Mr. Tyson, a stenographer of the House, and appointed his own nephew to succeed him. A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE furnishes a comparison of the Tariff Act with the bill recommended by the Tariff

CLOSING SCENES IN THE HOUSE. JUSTICE DENIED A BLACK MAN-A PERSONAL FEEL-ING AGAINST THE SPEAKER-THE BONDED

INV THE EGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The closing scenes in the flouse of Representatives were tame enough, but they were witnessed by a great crowd of spectators. who filled every seat, choked the aisles and doorways of the galleries, and congratulated themselves that they were better off than the crowds outside, who could not get so much as a ghmpse into the hall and drifted annlessly from end to end of the Capitol. The House itself was full. Almost all of

the 202 Representatives were in their seats, and 148 of them were there for the last time. The minority sustained the reputation of their party to the last, and gave a foretaste of the coming Demo At 11 o'clock last night the House, by a vote of 124

to 114, decided that the negro Lee had been elected Representative from the Vth District of South Carolina. When the ordinary clinching motion-to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table-was made, the Democrats began to filibuster to keep a black man out of the House, whether elected or not, and kept it up for more than twelve hours, until the clock had ticked away the life of the XLVIIth Congress. The House had rendered its decision, but by the failure of this motion its action went for nothing, and the best Lee can hope for is that a Republican Congress will some day vote him the salary to which he was entitled and which Richardson has

OPPOSITION TO A COMPLIMENT TO THE SPEAKER.

There was one remarkable scene in the losing hours—unprecedented so far as any one seems to know. About 10 o'clock, the Speaker being absent from the chair, which was occopied by Mr. Blackburn, ex-Speaker Randall offered the usual resolution of thanks and compliment to the retiring Speaker. Not more than one hundred Representatives were in their seats at the moment. Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiava, a Democrat, one of the youngest members of the House, sprang to his feet and asked whether a single objection would prevent the consideration of the resolution ckburn promptly replied that it would not. Mr. McMillin, another Democrat, from Tennessee, asked under what rule of the House that decision was made. Mr. Randall broke in with some indignation, saying; "By a prescriptive rule, a violation of which would be unprecedented and condecency." The question was put declared carried, although there were some "noes"-an unusual sound on such an pecasion. Mr. McMillin called for a division. Eighty-six members rose in the affirmative, and sight in the negative. The latter were General Bragg, of Wisconsin; Messrs. Whitthorne and lin, of Tennessee; Cobb, of Indiana; Blanchard, of Louisiana; Covington, of Maryland; Dowd, of North Carolina, and Evins, of South Carolina. These were all Democrats, but several Republicans declined to vote at all, among them John D. White, of Kentucky. Old members say that in the stormlest periods of the war and reconstruction, no such incident as this was ever known.

THE BONDED WHISKEY BILL NOT CONSIDERED. The filibustering over the Lee case was aggravated a little by the un willingness of a number of Representatives to have the Bonded Whiskey bill brought up for consideration, which its friends were anxious to attempt. Some of its opponents. most of them Democrats, helped the filibustering, not only to keep Lee out, but because so long a that matter was before the House the Bonded Whiskey bill could not be brought up. Finally Proctor Knott, who goes home to Kentucky to be a candidate for Governor, made a little valedictory speech, saying that he was going home after years of service in the House, and would never return. In all that time he had never asked a personal favor, and he now besought the House to allow the bill to be taken up. John D. White, of Kentucky, leaped up, crying, "The Bonded Whiskey bill on Sunday? Never!" Mr. Knott tried to get the rules suspended, but

One of the most interesting incidents of the day was the offering of a resolution on the death of Alexander H. Stephens by his successor, Mr. Reese. The tall form of the Georgiau, with his long, curling hair, called to mind by pathetic contrast th shrunken body of his predecessor, which used to be seen in the wheeled chair in the semi-circle in front of the Speaker's desk.

CONFUSION IN THE LAST HALF-HOUR. During the last half-hour there was a good deal of good-natured confusion, Members thronged the gisles and the space in front of the Speaker's desk. There was a babel of conersation on the floor and in the galleries. The reading clerks read out wearily the names of bills signed. Every now and then some member would wave his arm frantically at the Speaker, and ask unanimous consent to have a bill passed. Before the words were out of his mouth there would be a chorus of "I object," and the member would join in the good-natured lauch at his own discomfiture. The gallery watched it all with lively interest. Some of the spectators had been there all night. This morning, at half-past 6, when the House took a recess for three hours, There were half a dozen ladies in the galleries. They were evidently ladies, and were probably kept there by interest in some bending claim. One man did get his bill through—Mr. Wellborn, of Texas, it was a bill to adjust court terms in Texas, and somehow or other no one objected. Before he knew it he was being pounded and slapped on the back by the hilarious members and told that his bill had passed. Mr. Kandall, who is an old hand at adjournment, hurried to him and pointed to the clock. There was less than half an ihour to spare, and the bill must be enrolled and get the signatures of the President of the Schate and the Speaker and the President before the hands reached twelve. The Texan hurried away to the carolling clerk's room.

At about seven minutes before twelve Mr. Hiscock's burly form appeared in the middle aisle. He aunounced as chairman of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, that the Chief Executive had nothing further to communicate, The laughing, chatting crowd of members settled rapidly into their seats, and quiet came over the densely crowded hall. The men and women crowding the doorways in the galleries stretched their necks in a little further, if possible. On the floor, over in the far corper from the Speaker, two page boys crawled up on the mantelpiece above one of the House fireplaces and stood erect on the marble slab gazing over the members' heads.

The SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS. the names of bills signed. Every now and then some member would wave his arm frantically at the

THE SPEAKER'S VALEDICTORY ADDRESS.

A score of correspondents hung listening over the parapet above the Speaker, who then read the following valedictory :

will be known only in history. Its acts will stand, many of them, it is believed, through the future history of the Republic. On the opening day of this Congress I ventured the suggestion and the expression of a hope that it should be marked "peculiarly as a business Congress." It has successfully grappled with more of the vital, material and moral questions of the country than its predecessors. Many of these questions have been settled wisely and well by appropriate legislation. It would be quite impossible at this time to enumerate the many important laws which have been enacted to foster and promote the substantial interests of the whole country. This Congress enacted into a law the first three per cent funding bill known to this country, and under it a considerable portion of the Government debt has been refunded at lower rates than ever before. It did not heaitate to take hold of the question of polygamy, and it is believed it has struck the first effective blow in the direction of destroying that greatest remaining public crime of the age. Laws have been passed to protect the immigrant on his way across the sea, and upon his arrival in the ports of this country. Laws have also been passed to extend the charters of the banking institutions, so that financial disorder cannot take place, which would otherwise have come, at the expiration of old bank charters.

Many public acts will be found relating to the Indian policy and the land policy of this country, which will prove to be wise. The post office laws have been so changed as to reduce letter-postage from 3 to 2 cents, the lowest rate ever known in the United States. No legislation of this Congress will be found upon the statute books revolutionary in character, or which will oppress any section or individual in the land. All legislation has been in the direction of relief. Pension laws have been enacted watch are deemed wise, and liberal appropriations have been unde to pay the deserving and unfortunate pensioner. Internal revenue taxes have been enacted

A FRATERNAL SPIRIT AMONG MEMBERS. members from all portions of the Union. What has been said in the heat of debate and under excitement and sometimes with provocation, is not to be regarded in deance than in reality. Those who look on and do not participate see more apparent confusion than exists in reality. The disorder that often appears upon the floor of the House grows out of an earnest, active sprit passessed by members coming roon all sections of the United States and indicates in a high degree their strong individuality and their great zear in trying to secure recognition in the prompt discusage of their duty. No more conscientious body of men than compose this flouse of Representatives, in my opinion, ever met. Partisan zeal has, in some instances, led to flored working to the floor, but when the occasion which gave rise to it passed by, party spirit went with it.

THE SPEAKER'S PERSONAL THANKS. I am very thankful for the considerate manner its collective capacity. I am also very thankful to each individual member of this body for his personal treatment of me. I shall lay down the gavel and the high office you clothed me lay down the gavel and the high office you clothed me with, filled with good feeling toward each member of this House. I have been at dines impatient and some times severe with members, but I have never purposely harably treated any member. I have become warmly attached to and possessed of a high admiration not only of the high character of this House as a partiamentary body, but for all its individual members. I heartly thank the House for its vore of thanks. The duties of a speaker are of the most delicate and critical kind. His decisions are in the main made without time for deliberation, and are often very far-reaching and controlling 1: the lexislation of the country on important materia, and they call out the severest criticism. The rules of tals House, which leave to the Speaker the onerous duty and delicate task of country on important maters, and they can out the severest criticism. The rules of this flowe, which leave to the Speaker the onerous duty and delicate task of teering individuals to present their matters for legislation, render the office in that respect an exceedingly unpleasant one. No member should have the legislation be desires depend upon the individual recognition of the Speaker, and no Speaker should be compelled to decide between members having matters of possibly equal importance, or of equal rights, to do recognition. Issuggesthere that the time will second while nelected by the second while the speaker and individual members from this exceedingly embarrassing if not dancerous power. During my administration in the chair, very many important questions have been decided by me, and I do not flatter myself that I have in the hurry of decisions made no mistakes. But I do take great pride in being able to say tautno parliamentary decision of mise has been overruled by the judgment of this almost eventy been taken.

While the Speaker was reading, the broad parchment of Mr. Wellborn's bill was passed in-too late. The bill died, not being well-born enough. At the close of the speech there was considerable appliance, and the House broke up with handshaking and friendly laughter on all sides.

ONE OF THE SPEAKER'S LAST ACTS. THE DISMISSUS A COMPETENT STENOGRAPHER TO MAKE A PLACE FOR HIS OWN NEPHEW.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- One of Speaker Keifer's last official acts places him in an unfortunate position. Mr. Tyson, one of the stenographers of the House appointed by the Speaker last winter, was called into his room yesterday and informed that the speaker desired the place for his sister's son Mr. Gaines. Mr. Tyson demorred and later in the day wrote a letter representing that he was entering on the vacation period in which he would eajoy a rest after the labors of the two sessions, and that for business and family reasons a resignation would be inconvenient. The Speaker sent almost immediately the following remarkable letter to Mr.

I haven't time to go into details, but I will to day as I haven't time to go into details, but I will to-day appoint Mr. Gaines to one of the places as stenographed held by you or your colleague, and I prefer that you make an arrangement which will save me from the painful necessity of ordering a removal. It is due me, I think, that this should be done. I certainly would like you and Mr. Dawson to make a satisfactory arrangement.

At the side of the letter was written hastily: " I have your letter and I have considered it. Please send me an early answer." Mr. Tyson, not caring send me an early answer." Mr. Tyson, not earing to engage in a contest over such a matter with the Speaker, sent in his resignation and Mr. Gaines was appointed within twelve hours after Mr. Tyson's resignation had been demanded. The Speaker had no complaint to make against Mr. Tyson, because he expressly stated in his note accepting the resignation that it gave him pleasure to commend him and that he had been "a good reporter."

The only possible conclusion is that the Speaker dismissed Mr. Tyson in order that his nephew might draw the salary during the vacation when there will

dismissed Mr. Tyson in order that his nephew might draw the salary during the vacation when there will be no work. It is stated that Mr. Blaine, when a like vacancy occurred and he was niged to appoint a personal friend, declined to do so on the ground that it would be a sheer waste of public money. Mr. Gaines, who is a newsparer correspondent, has been holding the place of Speaker's clerk to which Mr. Keifer immediately appointed Mr. DeHass, until recently clerk of Mr. Robeson's committee—that on Expenditures in the Navy Department. Mr. DeHass, who, it is stated, is a relative of the Speaker, was originally appointed as a favor to Mr. Keifer, and resigned at Mr. Robeson's request.

THE SENATE BEFORE ADJOURNMENT. O QUORUM PRESENT PART OF THE TIME-NO LEGISLATION OF IMPORTANCE ATTEMPTED-THE TARIFF BILL SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) WASHINGTON, March 4 .- The Senate remained in session until 5 o'clock this morning, when a recess was taken until 9 o'clock. The legislation accomplished or attempted was unimportant, and had there not been a disagreement between the two houses upon the Sundry Civil bill, in respect to which unusual obstinacy was manifested on both sides, the proceedings of the night would have ended much earlier. No quorum was present after midnight, but by common consent Senators refrained from demanding the roll-call, and thus the fact was not developed in a way which required recognition by the chair A few Senators were wide awake until the end, but the majority showed the effect of their unaccustomed vigils and stalked about the chamber with a wearied air, yawning and stretching their limbs, or lolled upon the sofas, gossipping and smoking, in the cloak

The President was in his office just across the lobby, nd some of the members of his Cabinet were present in the Senate chamber a greater portion of the time. The Tariff bill was received, bearing the signature of the Speaker of the House, about half-past 2. It received that of the President of the Senate was sent to the President without delay. The Executive signature was affixed, and the bill became a law about 3 o'clock. owing valedictory:

The time has come when our official relations as Repeterestratives in the XLVIIth Congress are to be dissoived. It is moment more this House of Representatives

Senate in the earlier part of the night, and legisla-

tion practically ceased about midnight. Several short recesses were taken, consuming a portion of the time until the conference report upon the Sundry Civil bill was received at 5 o'clock.

CROWDS OF SPECTATORS ABOUT THE CHAMBER. The closing hours from 9 o'clock until noon were not distinguished by any remarkable incident from those of the mid-session. Great crowds of spectators filled all the galleries except the small space railed off and always rigidly reserved for the representatives of foreign governments, and the approaches to the galleries were thronged with people who were unable to obtain admission. The time was taken up in a discussion of the claim of the widow of Judge Underwood, of Virginia, for expenses incurred by her husband in prosecuting his claim to a seat in the Senate of the United States. Senator Lapham was the foremost champion of the claimant and Senators Cocekreli and Ingalis successfully combatted it. It was laid upon the table. The General Deficiency bill, the last of the general appropriation bills, was received from the flouse at twenty minutes before 12, was signed and dispatched to the President. Ten minutes later Senators Anthony and Bayard, a committee appointed to wait upon the President, in company with a like committee from the House, and inform him that the two houses were ready to adjourn, returned and reported that they had performed the duty assigned them and that the President had nothing further to communicate.

At 12 o'clock Senator Edmunds arose, anda nnounced that the hour had arrived when it became the duty of the chair to declare the session of the XLVIIth Congress adjourned without day. In doing so he wished Senators a safe journey to their homes and every felicity during their future lives. The tap of the gavel ended the oroccedings. his claim to a seat in the Senate of the United

CONGRESSIONAL TOPICS IN BRIEF. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- In the Senate, the House bill to amend section 4,214 of the Revised Statites relating to yachts was passed. The Senate bill authorizing the President to restore T. Ten Eyek to his former rank in the army, and to place him upon the re-tired list, was passed. The President then laid before he Scuate the House joint resolution making an appropriation of \$20,000 for the alteration of internal revenue dies, plates and stamps, and providing blanks for which it provided were made necessary by the passage passed. On Mr. Morrill's motion, the Committee on of existing tariff laws, together with labulated comparative statements of the rates of duties and imposts under the several tariff accessince the organization of the Gov-ment, and such other statistics on the subject as it may

eem proper. Mr. Fair, at his own request, was excused from further

THE SUNDRY CIVIL BILL PASSED. WASHINGTON, March 4 .- In the Senate this that the House had agreed to it. The report was adopted. In the House Mr. Hiscock, of New-York, presented the conference report on this bill. The bill as agreed upon the appropriation originally recommended by the House. amendments, which strike from the bill the provisions for the sale of the Wallabout Bay property and the Chelsea Hospital, the repeal of the pre-emption laws and the rat-fleation of the Sioux Treaty. The report was agreed to. The Speaker amonoised the appointment of Messra. Hiscock, Blackburn and Forney as members of the Joint commission authorized in the bill to consider the question of the sataries and compensation of employee of the Schale and House and report as to the number of such employer requisite for the transaction of business.

The Schale amendment increasing the approximation for continuing work on the public buildings at Brooklyn from \$100,000 to \$200,000 was agreed to in the final adjustment of the points of difference between the House and Schale conference on the Sunsity Civil bill and is fixed at that figure in the bill as it finally passed. mendments, which strike from the bill the provisions for

THE NEW TARIFF LAW. A COMPARISON OF ITS RATES WITH THOSE RECOM-MENDED BY THE TARIFF COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, March 4 .- A comparison of the rates in the new tariff law with the recommends. tions of the Tariff Commission shows in most cases a close correspondence between them. The demand of the country for the Tariff Commission bill has, therefore, been substantially astisfied.

cent ad valorem upon decorated china, porcelain, earthen, stone and crockery ware, etc.; the new law fixes the rate at 60 per cent, an advance of 10 per cent over the old rate. On the same articles plain, except earthen, stone and crockery ware, the Commission recommended 60 per cent, and the new law fixes the duty at 55 per cent, an advance of 15 per cent. On plain earthen, stone and crockery ware the new law adopts the Commission's rate, 55 per cent, which is an advance of 15 per cent. On glass bottles, etc., the Commission recommended 1112 cents per pound. The new law makes the rate 1 cent per pound. On flint glass bottles the Commission rate was 2 cents per pound; the new law makes it 40 per cent ad valorem. On articles of cut glass the Commission's rate, 50 per cent was reduced to 45 per cent, an advance of 5 per cent over the old rate. On unpolished cylinder, crown, and common window glass the Commission's rates were the same as in the old law; the new law reduces this 14 of a cent per pound on each size. On all other articles in the schedule the new law adopts the Commission's rates.

In the metal schedule the Commission rate on iron ore, pyrites, etc., was 50 cents per ton, plus 212 cents per pound for the copper contained therein: the new rate is 75 cents per ton, plus 21a cents per pound for all copper where the amount contained exceeds 2 per cent. On pig iron the rates are the same, \$6.52 per ton, the old rate being \$7 per ton. On scrap steel the new rate is \$6 50 per ton, the old rate being \$6 and \$8 per ton. On steel rails the Commission's rate was \$17 92 per ton. The rate adopted is \$17, a reduction of \$11 per ton from the old rate. On bar iron, comprising rounds, flats and squares of various sizes, on which the Commission rates were 9-10, 1 and 1 2-10 cents per pound, the new rates are 8-10, 1 1 and 1-10 cents per pound respectively.

A special rate of \$22 per ton is imposed on all charccal iron bars, blooms or sizes or shap es of any kind. On T-rails weighing less than 25 pounds to the yard the Commission's rates were 7-10 cents per pound, and when punched 9-10 cents per pound the new rates are 9-10 and 8-10 cents per pound respectively. The Commission's rates on round iron in coils or rods, less than 7-16 of an inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron not specially enamerated, the new rate is 1 2-10 cents ne pound; the Commission's rate was 112 cents on the size specified, and 1 1-10 on the unspecified classes. On boiler, or other plated iron, the new rate is 11-14 cents per pound on common sheetiron, thinner than one and one-half inches and not onger than No. 2 wire guage, 1 1-10 cents; from 20 to 25 wire gauge, 1 2-10; from 25 to 29 wire guage, 1 5-10 : thinner than 29 wire gauge, including com mon taggers iron, 30 per cent ad valorem; where galvanized, 34 cent per pound additional for all except tin plates, terne plates and taggers tin. The Commission's rates were 1 3-10, 1 5-10, 1 7-10 and 1 9-10 respec-

tively, and 4 of a cent when galvanized. On polished sheet-iron the Commission's rate was 3 cents per pound. The new rate is 219 cents per pound. On iron or steel cotton the Commission's rate was 1 4-10 cents per pound. The new is 30 per cent ad valorem. On hoop, band and scroll iron of different sizes, the new rates are 1 cent per pound, 1 2-10 cents and 1 4-10 cents. The corresponding Commission rates are the same, except on iron thinner than 17 wire gauge, which was fixed at 1 6-10 cents per pound. On cut nails and spikes the Commission's rate of 14 cents per pound was

On chairs, according to size, the new rates are 134, 2 cents and 212 cents per pound. Continued on Fifth Page

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

THE IRISH CONSPIRATORS. LONDON, March 4 .- Various reports are current here concerning the Dublin trials, but they appear to be chiefly guesses. The Observer's Dublin corre spondent says the police believe that fifteen "In vincibles" are still lurking in that city, and that 'Number One" is still in the United Kingdom. It is said that "Number One" was once a tradesman.

THE EVIDENCE AGAINST SHERIDAN AND BYRNE. LONDON, March 5 .- A Dublin dispatch to The Timessays that the police have abundant evidence to for Bayou Macon and Tensas, while turning a point prove that P. J. Sheridan was an active inciter last night during the high wind, was capsized and crime in Ireland. There is no reason to suppose that sank near Red Church, and that the boat and cargo Byrne was directly connected therewith. are a total loss. It is believed that several lives

The Government has prepared a bill to reorganize the constabulary and make the machinery for the detection of crime more effective.

It is stated that a man named Martin has informed the Dublin police that he found a bowie knife in Walsh's lodgings in Middlesboro. DUBLIN, March 4 .- The letters seized at Walsh's

lodgings in Rochdale reveal the fact that 6,000 men

are enrolled in the secret society which he has been organizing in the north of England, and are amply provided with funds and revolvers.

Paris, March 4.—"Frank" Byrne, whose extradition has been asked for by the British Government, has accepted he services of M. Clunet, the eminent advocate. M. Victor Hugo has promised to write to the papers concerning the hardship of Byrne's arrest when the latter's innocence shall have been proved.

CHARGES AGAINST SOCIALISTS. VIENNA, March 4 .- The trial of thirty Socialists will be begun on Thursday next. The indictment gives the details of the evidence obtained connecting the accused persons with the Internationale and Herr Most. All are charged with treason, and half with murder or complicity therein. The crimes were committed last summer.

THE "BLACK HAND" SOCIETY. MADRID, March 4 .- Another chief of the "Blac Hand" Society has been arrested at Arcos, who futy it was to visit the various towns, with copies of the constitution and by-laws of the organization, for the purpose of forming branches thereto, Several landlords in Xeres have received letters

A SECRET UNION DISCOVERED. BERLIN, March 4 .- The police have discovered the existence of a secret union among foreign laborers at Hildesheim, Hanover. Several arrests have

MONCURE CONWAY ON WAGNER. LONDON, March 4.-At the Wagner memorial ser rices at Finisburg, Louden, to-day Moncure Conway said that there were periods in the history of the world when a new order of men came forth. This was shown in the era whereof Carryle was the prophet, Emerson the interpreter, Darwin the first fruit in science and Wagner in art.

A STEAMER DAMAGED BY ICE. HALIFAX, N. S., March 4 .- The steamer Violet, rom New-Orleans via Louisburg, C. B., bound for Bremen with a cargo of cotton, put in here to-day in distress, a hole having been made in her star board bow by the ice. She left Louisburg fourteen

days ago. When forty miles east of that port heavy drift ice was encountered. The steamer entered it expecting to make her way through without trouble. The ice proved heavier and more closely packed as the steamer proceeded, and no headway could be made. The vessel drifted about the ice field for eleven days, during which time a large bole, about six feet long, was knocked in her starboard bow below the water-mark. Water is flowing into the forward compartment, but it is kept low by continued pumping, and none of the cargo will be damaged. The sceamer was five days, after getting free of the ice, in reaching this port. She will be docked this afternoon and will discharge a portion of her cargo to repair.

THE NORWEGIAN MINISTRY.

CHRISTIANIA, March 4 .- It is announced that the committee which is considering the conflict between the Crown and the Storthing has resolved. by a vote of 6 to 3, to propose the impeachment of the Ministry.

FOREIGN NOTES. BERLIN, March 4.-The Government has refused the application of the Imperial Commissioner to have the wrecked steamer Cimbria examined by divers. Paris, March 4. -Mr. O'Kelly, member of the English Parliament, while on his way to visit M. Clemenceau Saturday evening was followed by a detective, whom he seized and shook violently, and narrowly escaped being London, March 4.—Sir Michael Costa is recovering from his recent filme-s.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE IMMIGRANT JOINT AGENCY The rumor that the pool in the immigrant passenger business at Castle Garden, in which the New-

Vork Central, Erle, Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Onto railroads are interested, was about to be broken, denied that the Delaware, Lackawauna and Western was about to combine with the dissatisfied steamship and railroad agents for the Western immigrant business railroad agents for the Western immigrant business. He said that the four lines were on the best of terms with the Delaware, Lackswanna and Western, and that the latter was affer led facilities in Castle Garden for a share in the immigrant business. It was stated at Castle Garden that since the establishment of the joint agency there had been less complaint of the swinding of immigrants by "runners," and that there was less confusion in the transfer of passengers and baggage.

RUMORS PRONOUNCED GROUNDLESS. NEW-HAVEN, March 4 .- A report which had gained currency in this city that the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company had agreed to pool its earnings with those of the Boston and Albany road is denied by Vice-President Reed, of the New-York New-Haven and Hartford. He says there is no ground whatever for the rumor. The statement that the Con-solidated road had abandoned the project of laying two additional tracks between Bridgeport and New-Haven is characterized by him as absurd. Work on the Consolidated road will go on Irrespective of the parallel road scheme as soon as the right of way can be procured. The Consolidated road is ready to begin hyperstanding the additional consolidation of the consolida tional tracks as soon as practicable. The tracks be-tween New-Haven and Springfield are to be ballasted with broken stone from the company's lot of twenty-one acres near Meriden, from which sufficient material can be obtained to thoroughly ballast the entire road.

THE FIRE RECORD.

BOOTS AND SHOES DAMAGED.

A fire broke out last evening in the cellar of No. 132 Duane-st., occupied by Powers, Cable & Co. dealers in boots and shoes. The damage to stock was

FORGE WORKS PARTIALLY DESTROYED. PITTSBURG, Penn., March 4.-The Vulcan Forge Iron Works, on Thirty-second-st. in this city, were partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$35,000; fully covered by insurance.

A METHODIST CHURCH BURNING. CHICAGO, March 4 .- A message from the Stock Yards states that the Methodist Church at South Englewood is burning, and wil. probably he a total loss.

NEGLECTING A DYING PRISONER.

SHENANDOAH. Penn., March 4.—During a fight last night Buse Scanlon was shot and probably fatally injured by Andy Fogerty. Fogerty was arrested.

MORE THAN ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF LIFE. LEBANON, Penn., March 4.—Thomas Cassidy died to-dux area 102 years. Vears ago he was a railresd contractor and was well-known throughout the State.

FIREMAN'S DAY IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 4.—The Volunteer Fire Department to-day celebrated their forty-sixth anniversary by a parade. The procession was over an hour passing a given point. Visiting delegations were present from Alabama, Missisalppi and various other points in Louisans.

PETITIONED AGAINST AS A NUISANCE.

NEW-flaven, March 4.—The president of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has received a petition from try-eight citizens of Meriden, asking that Coc. the district out of leaves of scripture in the in the care at the New-Haven and the care at the New-Haven and the care at the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company has received a petition from the or of leaves of scripture in the in the care at the New-Haven and Hartford Railroad. The police of the Tenth Precinct at 3 o'clock yesterday morning arrested Frederick Kaulman, a musician living at No. 191 Orchard-st., on a charge of intexication. He was placed in a cell, and when

GETTING THE WATCH AFTER ALL.

A pickpocket succeeded in stealing a watch from the pocket of a man standing at Chatham and Pears ets. last evening. The thief van down the street, PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE XLVIITH CONGRESS.

man caught hold of the pickpocket, and detained him until his pursuer had arrived. Before the latter could obtain his property the thief was released and disap-peared around the corner with the watch, while the crowd stood gaping. A REVIEW OF WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHED. THE PREDICTION OF ITS SPEAKER THAT IT WOULD BE A BUSINESS CONGRESS FULFILLED-IMPOR-TANT MEASURES PASSED DESPITE DEMOCRATIO

> [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, March 4.—The XLVIIth Congress has passed into history and must be judged according to its works. In his valedictory remarks today Speaker Keifer recalled a prediction made by him when he assumed the office, that the XLVIIth Congress would be pre-emmently a "business Congress." Compared with its three immediate predecessors the Congress which dissolved at noon to-day fully deserves the title given to it by the late Speaker. Among the well-remembered laws passed at the first session were the Apportionment act, the act to limit and regulate Chinese immigration, the Anti-Polygamy law, the act to extend the charters of National banks, the acts to protect steerage passengers and prevent the importation the efficiency of the Life Saving Service, the Commission act, the act to distribute the balance of the Geneva Award and the joint resolution providing for an investigation of the condition and wants of American shipbuilding and ship-owning interests.

THE SECOND SESSION A BUSY ONE.

The second session, which comprised only seventyeight working days, was an extremely busy one, and many important measures were enacted into law. The report of the Tariff Commission was submitted to Congress on the first day of the session and was promptly made the basis for committee action in both Houses, and bills to revise the tariff were brought forward soon after the short holiday recess. How the Republicans, in a Senate evenly divided politically and in a House where their mathe seven-months-old child of Pilot Cooley, and a jority was only ten, strove against every obstacle which Democratic ingenuity could interpose, to push this legislation to a conclusion, is fresh in the public mind. The Democrats allowed no opportunity to slip to prevent, as far as in them lay, any response by Congress to the demand for a reduction of revenues and taxation in any respect whatever. Their efforts were completely foiled, and no defeat which they have sustained in Congress for twenty years has been felt by them so keenly. By the act approved yesterday internal taxation and tariff duties have been reduced to the extent of \$70,000,000 to \$75,000,000 a year.

The XLViIth Congress also gave a hearty and sincere response to the demand for legislation looking to a reform in the Civil Service, and adopted a above water. People are living in the upper stories of houses, when there is more than one story to the house, or are floating around on raits or in boats. Most of the inhabitants, however, have deserted their homes and have gone to the high lands back from the river. The streets of New Madrid are submerged to a depth of from two to four feet, and there is water in almost every house. The whole country back or that place as far as Cairo, on the Missouri side, and from flickman South for over fifty miles is under water. Corn, live stock, and fences have been destroyed, but no great amount of suffering among the people is reported. measure which expressed the views and received the general approval of the friends of reform throughout the country. Either one of the two acts mentioned is more than an offset in the way of general public legislation to all that was done in the six years when the Democrats controlled one branch and, for a part of the time, both branches of the National Legislature.

AN ACT OF TARDY JUSTICE.

For years the refusal of Congress to provide for the return to Japan of an unjust fine exacted from CHICAGO, March 4 .- A dispatch from Braidthat nation has been a matter of just National wood, Ill., to The Daily News says: "The water at the Diamond mine was lowered two feet to-day, and now reproach. At the session which has just ended this act of long-delayed justice was performed. A bill stands sixty-four feet below the original level. Twentyto prevent the importation and sale of adulterated one feet of water remained to be pumped out. At a meeting held by miners to-day a petition was drafted tea has been enacted into law, thus initiating a asking the Legislature to amend the mining laws so as to require all sharts to be provided with escapement suaffs, and asking that four mine inspectors, who are practical miners, be appointed by the Bureau of Statistics for the State." much-needed policy for the exclusion of foreign articles of food which have been adulterated. The postage on letters has been reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents, a reduction of one species of taxation by onethird, the benefit of which will be directly felt and appreciated by all the people of the United San Francisco, March 4 .- A Port Towns-States. The salaries of postmasters have been readjusted by law to correspond with the change in the rate of letter postage. A law has been placed end dispaten says the United States revenue steamer Obver Wolcutt has arrived from a cruise in search of the on the statute book allowing Canadian farmers to have their grain ground at mills in the United States without paying duty thereon. This is an act which will directly benefit American mill-owners One of the provisions of the new Tariff act will benefit American ship-builders. It permits them to import, free of duty, wire cordage to be used in the building and repair of vessels employed in the foreign trade. Several important amendments to the Saving Station No. 11, North Carolina, reports: "Italgeneral pension laws have been enacted. The laws regulating the construction of bridges over navigable streams has been amended, and the building of several new bridges authorized.

were all saved. Lafe Saving Crows 10 and 11 rendered assistance. Her decks and bulwarks are completely stove in and her hold full of water. The vessel and cargo are a total loss." By provisions embodied in the various appropriation laws, highly important legislation affecting the Indian service, the public lands and the Army and Navy was enacted: and many necessary reforms were instituted in the administrative economy of CHICAGO, March 4 .- The Police Department the Government. Other reforms were prevented by of this city last night received a dispatch from Elgin, the refusal of the Senate to allow the Ill. saving that William Smith, a wood-turner by trade. grafted upon appropriation bills. A law was also had been shot and killed by George Panton, and asking enacted to relieve Congress and the executive dethe department to look out for the murderer. The shoot-ing grow out of a disagreement between the two men's families, both living in the same house. Pauton is still partments, to some extent, of the burdens unposed by the enormous and ever-increasing mass of private claims against the Government. The new law provides that either House of Congress, or any ommittee thereof, may refer any private claim WORCESTER, Mass., March 4.-The French the Court of Claims for a find-Canadians of this city, at a meeting to-day to protest ing and report as to against the statements of F. M. Poster, of Cambridge, and Any department may refer any such claim pending Senator Vance, in regard to the employment of French before it to the same tribunal for a finding, and re-Canadians, adopted resolutions asking Congress for a hearing through the Committee on Education and Labor, to be given in this city, when representives from various sections of the country will come here to testify. port both as to the law and the facts. The joint resolution to terminate the fishery clauses of the

treaty with Great Britain was also enacted. SOME IMPORTANT MEASURES DEFEATED. Some very important independent measures were lost. One of these was the Shipping bill, which passed the House after a thorough discussion, and lie Churches here to-day. Society meetings will be held was subsequently passed by the Senate with several on Tuesday evening next by the several congregations amendments. The bill was returned to the House to consider the matter. Twenty-one attachments, aggre-gating over \$30,000, now cover the property of the about 2 o'clock this morning, and a motion made to distely began to filibuster against it, and only seven of them could be induced to vote, after Mr. Randall and other leaders on that side had urged them not to do so. The only New-York Democrat who would vote was S. S. Cox, who was a member of the joint special committee which framed the bill. It was lost because the Democrats refused to

Early Irish Settlers in North and South America." His references to some of the most famous men of the older Ireland were received with applause. contribute the few votes necessary to complete the Another important bill which failed owing to Democratic opposition was the one to establish an intermediate Court of Appeals, a tribunal designated to relieve the overburdened docket of the Suprems Court of the United States. The Honse Committee on the Judiciary perfected a bill for a National bankruptcy act, but it did not get before the House. The Ways and Means Committee reported a bill to impose a tax on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, but it died near the bead of the calendar. The Presidential Succession bill, which passed the Senate, failed to receive action in the House. The bill which passed the House, to extend the time for filing claims against the Geneva Award, was lost in the Senate. The same fate befell the bill to enlarge the scoped and powers of the Department of Agriculture, the bill to establish a burean of animal ludustry and the River and Harbor bill. Fine Bonded Spirits bill, which passed the House at the first session, was returned by the Senate with amendments and died on the Speakers table. The House bill to regulate the removal of causes from State to Federal courts was not acted upon by the Senate. The Senate bill to provide for the adjadication of the French sooliation claims was lost in the House, as also the Senate bill to prohibit the collection of political as sestments.

Bills to appropriate money from the National Another important bill which failed owing to SAN FRANCISCO, March 4 .- Unofficial returns Company of this city is reported to be embarrassed, and a meeting of the creditors has been called for Wednesday, until which time no statement of the liabilities can be obtained.

Bills to appropriate money from the National Treasury to assist the Sates in maintaining common schools were favorably r-ported in both Houses and the House bill was discussed, but no action was taken upon it.

THE RESULTS OF THREE MONTHS' WORK. COMPLETE LIST OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACTS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE TWO HOUSES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, March 5 .- Following is a complete list of the laws enacted at the second session of the XLVIIth Congress-classified as public acts, joint resolutions, relief acts and individual pension acts:

PUBLIC ACTS.

To provide for terms of the United States District Court at Wichita. Kap.